

where its roots can always secure all the water needed and where they are even subject to submersion. In some places they grow it on high land, but not nearly so successfully. I have never seen a budded or grafted litchi tree, and I understand budding and grafting are never done. Litchi trees are either inarched or layered, layering being the most common and the most successful. If inarched, it is on litchi stock. The common practice in inarching is to use the *Loh mai chih* [*No mi chih*] variety for scions and *Shan chi* variety for stock. The seeds of the various varieties vary greatly in vitality. I am told that there is absolutely no success with seedlings, though seeds of certain varieties germinate quite readily. This variety, the *Haak-ip*, is one of the most popular and is now on the market. The seed of this variety germinates quite readily, though not so well as the *Shan chi*." (*Groff*.)

**40916. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonnerat. Sapindaceæ. Litchi.**  
(*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.)

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins, horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received July 19, 1915.

"These litchis are about one month later than the first lot I sent you [S. P. I. No. 40850]. They are of a more delicate texture and flavor, but the flesh is thin in proportion to the seed. The tree has a poor chance, however, and under proper conditions might do better." (*Higgins*.)

**40917. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. Alamoen.**

From Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Presented by Dr. J. A. Samuels, who secured it from Mr. A. J. Bueno de Mesquita. Received July 16, 1915.

"This fruit, which is most likely the largest variety of citrus, is called *Guidieon-apple* in Surinam, or *Alomoes*, the Dutch name being *Pompalmoes*. It is not cultivated on a large scale, but is planted in the house gardens both in the city and the country. No attempt has been made at selection work to improve the quality, and the fruit is not used for industrial purposes." (*Samuels*.)

See S. P. I. No. 37804 for previous introduction and description.

**40918. STIZOLOBIUM NIVEUM (Roxb.) Kuntze. Tiger bean.**

From Changning, via Swatow, Kiangsi, China. Presented by Rev. C. E. Bousfield, American Baptist Mission. Received July 7, 1915.

"Tiger beans, something new to me, but very good to eat. We like them baked and, indeed, any way. The only difficulty is to get enough of them, for they are not common." (*Bousfield*.)

**40919. TRITICUM DICOCCUM Schrank. Poaceæ. Emmer.**

From Bombay, India. Presented by Mr. Selby S. Coleman, American vice consul, who secured it from Mr. Frank Harrison, Bombay.

Wild *Kathiawar* wheat. Determined by Mr. M. A. Carleton as an emmer.

See S. P. I. No. 39227 for previous introduction and description.

**40920 and 40921. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceæ. Mango.**

From Cienfuegos, Cuba. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Cutting received July 19, 1915.

**40920.** "(Cienfuegos, Cuba, July 13, 1915.) *Manga mamey*. A fine seedling type, found only in the Quinta Aviles, so far as known. Its